

# American



# Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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**THE SEASON**—The continued wet and cold weather, has retarded most of the operations of the farm and garden several weeks—labors which should have been performed in the early part of April, have been necessarily deferred till now, nearly the middle of May, and the temperature is still that of March. We see it stated that at Albany, Boston, and other places at the Eastward, snow has fallen to a considerable extent in this month—and on the hills of Maine and New-Hampshire the earth has not been clear of snow for nearly six months, and there are still no signs of spring or summer. The Blue Ridge of Virginia was covered with snow on the 2d inst. and there was a heavy frost on the 3d at Richmond, which it is feared has seriously injured if not entirely destroyed the fruit in that vicinity. The Charleston papers state that in consequence of the coldness of the earth and atmosphere, the growth of the crops will be seriously retarded. In Vermont, such is the scarcity of hay that the price has risen to more than three times the usual price, and in many places it is not to be procured at any price, and but for the means of internal communication affording opportunity of obtaining supplies for cattle, thousands must have starved. In some parts of Maryland the mortality has been very great.

Under all the circumstances with which we are thus surrounded, it becometh us to use all the means which may be presented, to make provision for the future, and having thus done, to wait with a becoming submission upon the Lord of the Harvest, praying that he may crown our labors with success."

A letter to the Editor, dated Mardisville, Ala. April 27th, says—"We had a frost on the 23d of this month, which has injured our stands of cotton to a small extent, though to keep it worth ten cents it should have been half killed, as by far the largest crop has been planted this year that ever has been in the Southern states.

[We would suggest to those having occasion to correspond with this office, that it would be very acceptable to us, and of considerable interest to the public, if a statement of the prospect of the crops was given in the vicinity of the writers.]

### MARYLAND HAY—for transportation.—Resources of the West.—Warning to the Atlantic!

A commercial letter from New Orleans from a gentleman to whom some cattle had been shipped from Baltimore, states an agricultural fact worthy of note, to the following purport:—"The hay was bad. It looked well on the outside, but was mouldy inside.—He (Capt. Gray,) says the Baltimore hay is not fit to be put up in bales, and that northern hay ought always to be used to send to sea, as it keeps much better." Can this be owing to difference in the kind of hay employed in this way, or, is it

that the process of curing hay, like most other agricultural processes, is performed in the north with more care and caution, than in Maryland or south of it? In Maryland, scarcely any hay is brought to market except timothy—in the east called Herdsgrass—occasionally mixed more or less with clover or orchard grass—rarely with the latter. The New England hay which we have seen in bales at Fenby's, corner of Gay and Pratt street, has appeared to us to have been cut in a state of greater maturity, and to be shorter, drier, and of a finer stem. We should doubt if it be as palatable or nutritious for immediate use from the hay mow or stack. It behoves the farmer of the atlantic States to attend to every matter of this sort, and to be always on the look out for some new resource, to take the place of staples which increased facilities of communication with new countries are bringing into competition with our old crops. The nicer industry of the North, and the greater fertility of the West, are threatening to devastate the old tide water country, which heretofore maintained its position and retained its possession of the markets by its more easy communication with the large atlantic towns.

We have just conversed with a plain, practical farmer, from the western part of New York, thirty miles south of Buffalo. Land there, he says, sells for \$40 an acre. The product is, from ordinary land, from forty to sixty bushels of corn, and from twenty to thirty bushels wheat. They would not, he says, like to put any in wheat which would not bring at least fifteen bushels to the acre. Let those, if any, who imagine that we are magnifying the growth and dimensions of the great mammoth of the west, reflect on the produce of Ohio alone, remembering, as we were told by the late lamented General HARRISON, that when he first went to Cincinnati, there were not more than a few hundred residents. Now look at the exports from Cleveland alone! which like the town in Yorkshire, England, from which its takes its name, "abounds in excellent wheat." The exportation of wheat, in the grain and flour, reckoning a barrel of flour for every five bushels of wheat, was last year equal to 4,755,950 bushels.

Other items going to shew the extraordinary development of the grain growing portion of the country bordering on the lakes and canals of the west, have been grouped in the following extract from a western paper:

"PRODUCTS OF THE WEST.—A valuable statement of the amount of wheat and flour shipped and received at several Ohio ports on lake Erie is given in a late number of the Cleveland Herald, at once displaying the boundless productive resources of the Western States, and illustrating the immense importance of our canals and other works of internal improvement in developing the resources of the newer sections of our country. The exportation of wheat, including flour, (reckoned at five bushels to the barrel,) from the port of Cleveland in 1840 was equal to 4,755,950 bushels; at Huron it was equivalent to 472,878; and the aggregate export of Ohio on lake Erie is estimated at from five and a half to six millions of bushels. The export by the river, although it cannot be reckoned with as much precision, is put at 2,000,000; thus making the total amount of wheat exported from Ohio during that year not less than 7,500,000 bushels. The same writer quotes a statement from Gov. Steward's last Message, that a quantity of wheat equal to 10,420,370

bushels had been received during the year at the eastern termination of the Erie canal, and estimates the shipments at Buffalo and Oswego of Ohio flour, from the Custom-house statements, at 4,691,402 bushels; thus making the amount grown in New York about 4,728,468. This gives to Ohio an export trade of wheat more than two and a half millions of bushels, or nearly 50 per cent. over that of New York."

Is not this exhibit sufficient to awaken to reflection the farmers on the old exhausted lands of the seaboard, and does it not admonish them to be casting about to see whether their locality and peculiar resources do not invite them to look closely and anxiously into the subject to see whether they may not, by degrees and without utter prostration, prepare for a change from the cultivation of commodities which may in new countries be produced in much greater quantity by the same labor, to other objects which belong to their peculiar locality, and in which from the nature of things, rivalry must be more partial and limited. What are these objects? At a more leisure moment we shall endeavor to point out some of them. In the mean time, and just as the preceding was written, our attention is drawn again by an exposition in the Baltimore American, to a more ample development of the resources of Ohio, to which the accomplished editor of that paper thus draws the regards of its readers:

**THE STATE OF OHIO.**—In another column the reader will find a tabular statement of the resources and financial condition of Ohio. The exhibition which it gives cannot but cause surprise—indicating as it does a growth of astonishing magnitude and rapidity. Within less than forty years, the population of that thriving State has increased from fifty thousand to upwards of fifteen hundred thousand. Ohio is now the first wheat growing State in the Union—her wheat crop last year amounting to upwards of sixteen million bushels, which is some millions of bushels larger than the crop of Pennsylvania, New York, or Virginia. She has constructed a canal throughout the entire extent of her territory uniting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and comprising a length of three hundred and thirty-three miles. It runs through some of the most fertile regions in the world; it connects the great Lakes of the north with the Gulf of Mexico; and affords means of conveyance by which the teeming products of the State may be transported to New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. To the two last named cities a new route has been recently opened by the cross cut from Akron on the Ohio canal to Beaver near Pittsburg, so that the Eastern line of communication is now the most eligible for a large portion of the State. In addition to her great canal, which has been completed for some years, Ohio has other canals in progress—her whole system of works including in the aggregate nine hundred and twenty-four miles. These all run through fertile districts and must in time become productive of a large revenue.

This young State may be called the "Infant Phenomenon." What she will be when her full growth is attained may be in some sort conjectured from the promise of her early days. With an active, industrious, enterprising and intelligent population; a soil rich and well fitted for tillage; with her internal improvements pervading all parts of her extensive territory, rendering access to market easy and cheap—with all the advantages which position and natural and artificial aids can supply in the way of facilitating production, her increase in wealth and greatness must go on from year to year, while from her



prolific resources a swelling tide of commerce will be poured to enrich all who may participate in its benefits.

#### STATISTICS OF OHIO.

**Area.** The State of Ohio contains a fraction over 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

Estimated quantity of arable land, 20,000,000 acres—wet, broken and sterile, 5,600,000.

Assessed for taxation in 1840, 20,215,044 acres.—Probable amount liable to taxation in 1841, 21,200,000 acres.

Total number of acres in cultivation, including meadow and pasture lands, 7,500,000 acres.

**Population.** Ohio became a State A. D. 1802. Estimated population, 50,000

Census in 1810, 230,760 increase in 8 years, 180,760

Do. 1820, 551,434 do 10 do 350,674

Do. 1830, 937,679 do do do 356,245

Do. 1840, 1,515,161 do do do 577,482

**Valuation.** Real property subject to taxation, as valued for that purpose in 1840, \$99,154,745 00

Horses, cattle, mercantile capital, and pleasure carriages, subject to taxation, 26,947,961 00

Total amount of taxable property as valued for that purpose, \$126,102,706 00

Estimated amount for the current year (1841,) one hundred and twenty-eight millions.

**Exports in 1840.** Bread stuffs, mostly wheat and flour—estimated value, \$7,098,810 00

Other agricultural products including distilled spirits, 1,874,402 00

Products of domestic animals, chiefly pork, lard, butter, cheese and wool, 2,315,069 00

Domestic animals driven from the State on foot, 2,600,000 00

Products of mines and forests, 782,700 00

Manufactured articles, 5,000,000 00

Total value of the products of Ohio exported in the year 1840, \$19,670,981 00

#### THE SILK BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The suddenness with which public attention was drawn to this subject, and the false expectations raised by grossly exaggerated statements of certain profits for a series of years to come; the exclusive anxiety and devotion of most of those who embarked in it, to the raising of trees, with little care or calculation about the ulterior, and, in a national point of view, the only desirable end—that of making silk for our consumption, all tended to disappointment and to disgust the public mind with a branch of industry practicable in itself, and of the highest national importance. This silk or mulberry tree excitement was like a violent paroxysm of fever, its subsidence was as sudden as its accession—and like that affection of the body, it left the patient exhausted, loathing the recollection of the disease and all its associations and accompaniments.—Fortunately for an interest of so much importance it has been kept from languishing quite unto death, by the labors, and we may say, more than disinterested—the self-sacrificing zeal of Dr. G. B. SMITH, of Baltimore. In his "Journal of the American Silk Society," all the facts and details necessary to a practical and familiar knowledge of the subject has been collected and promulgated from time to time, and to that we refer all who would promote, as all should who go for true national independence, the growth and manufacture of silk in the United States. We transfer from that journal, with pleasure, the following which we find in the April number:

#### REELING SILK IN TENNESSEE.

[If the following letters from the Rev. Mr. Ross, do not convince every reader of the practicability of the silk culture in this country, we know not what will. Those who doubt as to the reeling process may find a good lesson here.]

KINGSFORD, (East Tennessee) Feb. 22, 1841.

Gideon B. Smith, Esq.:—Dear Sir,—I never felt so sanguine of the silk culture as at this moment. There is nothing now in the way of its immediate advancement in East Tennessee, unless it may be that slowness which

seems inherent in the motion of a farming people to change their habits. I say there is nothing now in the way—because, since I recommenced reeling on the first day of this month, my success is such, that I intend to advertise to buy from 1 to 2,000 bushels of cocoons.

The great bugbear has been the reeling. That question as to quality, I considered settled by my experiments last summer, although at a costly trial. Since I have recommenced reeling, I deem the question of quantity disposed of forever. Presuming I should not be able to obtain cocoons for more than two reels, until the summer, I began with that number on the first day of February. My cocoons were very indifferent, with few exceptions, some not yielding more than 8 oz. to the bushel—none exceeding 14 oz. Part of the time the weather has been very severe, filling my room with condensed steam; nevertheless, I reeled, and two hours after dark. Thus showing, what was not believed, that reeling can be done after night. Under these circumstances my average has been between 9 and 10 oz. for each reel per day. This reeling is better than the best average I saw on the books of the Model Filature in Philadelphia last summer. The best average I saw there, in three weeks work, was 10½ oz. in long summer days too, and having some, if not many, first rate cocoons—none of which I have. And I saw no cocoons there, so bad as many of mine. I think I will show 1 lb. per day to each reel, even with such cocoons as I have, before the 1st of March. I have reached 14½ oz. Now, may dear sir, do you not say I have some reason to be pleased. Many thanks to you for your encouragement to perseverance. The cost of my reeling is 2 shillings per day to each spinner, who finds herself. The flossing and turning the reel may be, together, 1 shilling more, if hired, or nothing, if little servants are employed. Before the 1st of March, I will show, that without counting interest on fixture, &c. which will be a thing of nothing, I can exhibit beautifully reeled silk, which cost me 2 shillings per pound for reeling. In a short time I think I shall have a very convenient filature, and silk reels enough, if I am sure of cocoons, to turn off sufficient silk to redeem the bold promise I made you last spring. I am making improvements in the saving of time, &c. every day. The double strainer to each pan I find works well.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK A. ROSS.

[We must apologise to our friend, Mr. Ross, for the publication of both the preceding and following letter. They were not intended for publication, but they will do more public good than private harm.]

ROTHERWOOD, April 6, 1841.

Gideon B. Smith, Esq.:—Dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor of the 21st March, is to hand. Mr. Lynn, I presume called on you, returning from Philadelphia. We think exactly alike on the subject of our national independence.—And I have always, before there was any personal interest, been a tariff man; my silk enthusiasm has hardly abated at any time in six years. It is now higher than ever. I delivered a lecture the other day twenty miles from home in a court-house, and exhibited the model of a feeding and spinning frame, which I carried in my saddle-bags. I enclose you an advertisement which I am spreading through this county, and you will see from it that the business is no child's play with me. It is no longer experiment. I want nothing but the certainty of sufficient cocoons to secure the fact of immediately converting multicaulis leaves into gold. The victory is won. The people have nothing to do but to secure it. Cocoons can be made in this country for \$1.25, and, when labor is not hired, thousands will say, as a man said to my enquiry, 'what it cost to make the five bushels he sold me.' 'Cost?' said he. 'Yes,' said I, 'what did the production of these cocoons cost you?' 'O!' said he, with surprise at my question, 'they cost nothing, sir, my little brothers and sisters made them, and their labor would have been nothing otherwise.' If \$20 had fallen from the clouds into that man's hand, he would not have had a clearer gain to his income without additional expense. Thousands will answer in this spirit, ere long, I believe.

My two reels are steadily at work. The silk reeled since 1st February amounts to about 70 lbs. Some of it is as good as they can reel in Piedmont, to save their lives, (as the boys say,) and the worst, many times better than any I have seen from Smyrna, or Bombay. Up to last Saturday, two girls in 52 days, all sorts of weather and cocoons, had reeled 62 lbs. of silk, without their be-

ing pushed at all, and idling some of course. They are singing half their time. I hear them now. And are delighted with their work. The profit I am making at present, is greater than I expected it to be. I could make more money at reeling silk, than any cotton plantation, or sugar, or gold mine in the United States. The girls in 52 days have reeled 62 lbs. of silk. The cocoons cost me

The 2 girls wages, at 2 shillings each per day,	\$186 00
Two reelers, at 1 shilling for the two per day, (two children who turn the aspel,)	36 33½
Flossing cocoons, at 12½ cts. to the 1 lb. of silk,	8 66½
	7 75

Price of 62 lbs. of silk, at \$5.50,

238 75

341 00

#### Profit,

102 25

From which must be deducted interest on fixtures, expense of coal, water, &c. After all of which is taken off, some of which would be only nominal, there is left a greater profit than I could expect or desire on a large business. In my advertisement, you perceive I offer, conditionally, 20 per cent. more than the price now given, which, with the deduction on the cotton yarn (to the farmers as money) from the retail price, will overgo \$4, on a bushel, making a pound of silk. It may be less on the inferior cocoons per ounce. I shall probably pay the equivalent to \$4, per 16 oz., without regard to my condition, since I have read your letter.

I am fitting up my cocoonery to feed with the branches, on the principle of Mr. Morris, of Burlington, modified. I dispense with his spinning frame as he has it horizontal above each feeding frame, and have it perpendicular between the two shelves, which form one row. I have no apron or shelf to catch the litter, that may riddle through to the ground.

We talked about this, and you thought there was no need of any thing to catch the litter. The whole affair is very cheap, and I intend to give it a fair trial; my first crop will be 500,000. I kill the crysalis (which I forgot to tell you) in a house, such as is used for drying fruit. It costs but a trifle, and in one night the work is done, and well done. I want nothing else, neither for speed, cheapness, or perfect work.

I have scribbled this in a great hurry. But being on my hobby, I have kept him going. O! the best reeler in Philadelphia, wrote to me last mail, she would come to Tennessee if I said so. I will say nay, I will not insult my Hawkins county girls by an instructress, who knows no more than they do, after they have learnt themselves, with my instruction, second-hand from you. Mr. M. of B. says he stopped for the cold weather. I reeled when the thermometer was nearly at zero; and two hours after night besides, every night until 1st March. But I must dismount.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK A. ROSS.

P. S. I forgot to say, I reeled my pound to the reel in the day as I promised you, and I wish I could send you one of the hanks. The cocoons were fine, and the silk is beautiful, like threads of silver, and as even and smooth as glass. That best day's work as to quantity, is not surpassed by any other in quality. And that day's work can be done any time with such cocoons, and more than that, although the average is nothing like it in quantity. The cocoons are indifferent.

F. A. R.

[We must remind the reader that the girls who reeled the silk for Mr. Ross, had never seen a cocoon or a reel, till last fall; that they learned to reel under Mr. Ross' direction, from instructions given in the Silk Journal; and to this day have never seen a foreign reeler or a thread of foreign reeled silk.—Ed.]

#### ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

There is good reason to believe that the export from Lake Erie of this great Western staple will not fall below ten millions of bushels during the present season. Any improvement in the production of an article of such immense importance to the commerce of Buffalo, and to all classes who desire an abundance of good cheap bread, cannot fail to interest our readers. Hence no apology is necessary for devoting considerable space in our columns to detailing the practical results of careful experiments made in Great Britain with a view to cheapen the expense of culture, and augment both the quantity and quality of wheat grown on an acre in the highest degree.

Colonel LE COUTEUR, of the Island of Jersey, has recently made some important discoveries in the propaga-



tion of wheat plants, their adaptation to peculiar soils both natural and artificial, and, in the whole process, of obtaining the greatest amount of the best flour at the least expense of land and labor. From some strange oversight, his valuable work upon "WHEAT," and his "Essay on pure and improved Varieties of Wheat lately introduced into England," which received a prize of twenty sovereigns, have not been republished in this country. And we are indebted to Mr. LE CRAS, lately a resident of the island of Jersey, for the perusal of these works, and the privilege of making an abstract of such portions as we deem of most service to the wheat-growers of the United States.

Mr. LE COUTEUR has succeeded in producing, by crossing the different kinds of wheat formerly cultivated, over 150 varieties and sub-varieties of this grain. He commenced his experiments some six years ago by selecting a few of the best heads of wheat from fourteen of the most esteemed varieties cultivated in England. The kernels in these heads were all carefully counted and planted in separate parcels, and treated alike in every respect as to soil and culture. The result demonstrated an astonishing difference both in the productiveness and quality of these several varieties of wheat. No kernels were counted except such as grew, and the experiment was most satisfactorily conducted in every respect. Sixty-one grains of white Dantzic gave 3 lbs. 3 oz. of wheat, and 3 lbs. 9 oz. of straw; whereas 59 grains of what had been regarded as a choice variety of red wheat gave only 1 lb. 10 oz. of wheat, and 2 lbs. 5 oz. of straw. No. 8, a downy variety of white wheat, gave 4 lbs. 4 oz. of wheat, and 3 lbs. 3 oz. of straw, from 55 grains. The experienced wheat-grower in this country would be rejoiced to cultivate a variety of wheat which would yield him a good crop of straw bearing an amount of grain one-third larger in weight than the straw itself. And yet this was obtained at the first experiment, as stated above.

The author selected five or six of the best varieties of these 14 several parcels, and cultivated some of them at great pains in their pure state, while he commenced a judicious system of crossing with others, for the purpose of producing new varieties superior to any of them. In this he was quite successful. To prevent mistake and undesirable mixing of different varieties of wheat when in blossom, one pistil on a head was preserved, while all the pollen was carefully removed. This pistil was fructified by the selected pollen, and only one kernel was produced, which, when planted, sometimes yielded 1,600 kernels of the new variety. By pursuing this course for a series of years, and cultivating his seed wheat by itself, and propagating from those kinds only which produced the most and best flour with the least bran, Colonel Le Couteur now obtains over twenty-four hundred pounds of superfine flour to the acre, and his wheat is so very thin skinned that 52 bushels grown upon an acre give only 542 pounds of bran, middlings and shorts. A hundred pounds of the flour of his improved wheat will make, as repeated and most careful experiments have demonstrated, from 6 to 12 per cent. more good bread than the same quantity of the best common flour in the market.

It is estimated that there are five millions of acres sown to wheat annually in Great Britain; and it is considered quite practicable to increase the product without any additional expense, eight bushels an acre, or forty millions in the aggregate. This would more than supply the home consumption, and enable the British nation to export many millions of bushels of wheat. How important is it then that the producers of this great American staple should fully understand the best method of its cultivation, to compete successfully with the science and skill of English husbandry. The struggle hereafter between civilized nations in agriculture, manufactures, and war even, will depend far less upon superiority in mere physical force, than the combinations and deductions of practical science. The steam power of Great Britain performs an amount of labor, which, if executed by human hands, would employ all the able-bodied men in the world. The vegetable, mineral, and æriform ingredients which combine in nature and can be brought into contact by art, for the production of the most valuable wheat, ought to be studied and thoroughly understood by every cultivator of the soil.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

For the American Farmer.  
THE ROHAN POTATO.

Of the productive nature of this new variety of this excellent root, there is no difference of opinion; for every

one who has given it a fair trial admit its great superiority in this respect. But there are those who decry its claims as a vegetable for table use. By some it has been denounced as a coarse watery thing, fit only for the food of stock. To such opinion I dissent in toto; and I do so from an experience of two years. During the last winter and present spring I have had no other potato upon my table, and I affirm that for flavor and meanness, it stands only second in my estimation to all other varieties that I have ever eaten of. It was but yesterday that I partook of it, and instead of being coarse and watery, it was dry, mealy, and of excellent flavor. Indeed as a potato for spring use I think it equal to any other, not even making an exception in favor the justly celebrated *Mercer*. Without any covering, my Rohans have kept well in my cellar from last fall until now, and they are just as sound as they were when they were taken up.

In strong sandy loam, well manured and tended, I am justified from actual trial in saying, that they will yield from 500 to 700 bushels per acre. Such being the case, are they not entitled to the consideration of every agriculturist who farms for profit? I leave the solution of this question to others, and will conclude by observing that I have no sinister motive to subserve by this notice, as I have not, nor never expect to have one for sale.

AGRICULTUR.

#### MILDEW OR RUST IN WHEAT.

Extract from Col. K. Smith's paper read before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

Heat is one of the indispensable elements of vegetable vigor and vitality; without it, wheat cannot ripen. The last effort of a stalk of grain is to elaborate its sap to the berry or kernel, where it secretes and evaporates its fluids, and this process takes place at the hottest period of summer.—The leaves of the plant having performed their office of shading the soil, so as to secure sufficient moisture for its vigorous growth, begin now to shrink and dry away, and the scorching influence of a summer's sun, at the season of its greatest power, is brought to act, not only upon the entire stem of the plant, but upon the soil beneath, and hence, in its last expiring effort at the time of its ripening, it evidently requires and should enjoy the invigorating influence of the genial heat which is designed and provided for it by nature; but of the benefit and virtue of this heat, it is oftentimes deprived at the season of its greatest need, the rays of the sun being impeded by a heavy coat of grass, which covers the surface of the earth, and is usually about a foot or eighteen inches in height. This matted coat of grass, when thoroughly saturated in moist seasons, by impeding the sun's rays, causes an excess of moisture in the soil, and preserves the earth at the root of the grain too cold and wet to maintain a healthy vegetation of the plant at its then near approach to a state of maturity. The temperature of the surface soil is thereby rendered much lower than it would be if exposed to the free action of the sun; an ungenial temperature prevailing in the soil, and a cold, moist and unwholesome atmosphere surrounding the plant at the root, and perhaps for a foot in height upon the plant, checks and renders languid the circulation of the sap, at the very time when nature indicates that not only the stalk but the soil itself should be baking in the heat which prevails at that season of the year, and that too at the period when the sun should be exercising a drying influence upon it, when the grain is ready to fill and ripen, and when a healthy and vigorous action of the system by means of heat, is most needed for its maturity. Hence, we find that wheat in shaded situations, under trees, &c., is green when the rest of the crop is ripe, and is always more or less mildewed.

I do not wish to be understood as stating that the presence of grass always produces mildew or rust, for I know that good crops of wheat have grown with it in dry seasons; but I do contend that the presence of a thick coat of grass or weeds upon the surface of the land predisposes the crop to disease or mildew, and that in wet seasons it is almost invariably noxious and hurtful to the wheat plant; that the ungenial temperature thereby maintained at the root of the plant, by its being imbedded in too wet and cold a soil, and by its being surrounded to the distance of a foot or more from the ground with a chilled, and, therefore, unwholesome atmosphere during the day, and at night by a temperature equally if not still more injurious, produces a languid circulation, predisposes the plant to become enervated, and finally prostrates

ed; and it then perishes for want of the vigorous and healthful action of the vital function.

The want of this healthful circulation produces the disease called mildew, blight, or rust, which first exhibits itself upon the outer skin of the plant, in spots something resembling in appearance the rust of iron; this soon strikes through the stem, and the sap required to form the farinaceous matter in the grain is impeded, entirely checked, or not secreted. The plant, thus sickened, perishes before its fruit has attained maturity,—hence the grain is not filled, and when dry, it is found to be unripe, shrunk, and almost worthless. Now, under such influences, have we a right to expect any other than such results? Such causes, if rightly considered, are calculated to produce anything but a healthy influence upon the plant. At the most critical moment of its existence, we shut out from the root the heat which nature has provided to sustain it and promote its maturity, and deprive it of the power to send up or secrete its sap. We prevent it from enjoying the drying influence of the heat it then requires, and then complain that our favorite plant—that which furnishes us with the staff of life—has been unfaithful, and we lament over the disappointment, disease, and death that we see around us! Is not our system contrary to every rule of reason and common sense? And are we not called upon at once and forever to abandon it?

It is said, that mildew is more prevalent now than formerly. This seems to go far to establish my doctrine—for in proportion as the land is enriched and improved, its capacity for producing vegetation is increased,—and hence, as our land is better cultivated now than formerly, we have a heavier growth of grass or weeds, and thus are we certain to have mildew. The very improved capacity of the soil is made the means, under our present system, of rendering our wheat crops more uncertain and worse. I have been told that in New England grass-seed is not sown with wheat, and that mildew is not known there. From all I have seen and heard upon this subject, I am led to believe that the wheat crop would be equally as certain in Pennsylvania, if our farmers would refrain from sowing grass-seed with it, and that it is a sure crop here, if the soil is free from weeds and grass. If my theory is true, the productiveness of our land would be, I doubt not, greatly increased by judicious management, since the soil would only have to supply food for one crop instead of two, and that one crop would engage all its power and capacity. This is probably the reason why we sometimes hear of crops that are not only extraordinary in their great yield, but in the superior quality and weight of their grain.

For the reason I have assigned, I respectfully submit, whether mildew or rust is not caused by grass or weeds prevailing at the roots of the wheat crop, whereby the soil is covered and shaded, and thereby, in moist seasons, rendered too damp and cold for the healthful maturity of the plant—and that the remedy for the disease is, more care in tillage, whereby the weeds and natural grasses will be destroyed, and to discontinue to sow grass-seed with winter grain.

ON PREPARING NIGHT-SOIL.—*Sir*—I observed a few days ago in one of your late periodicals, an inquiry, by a correspondent, for the best method of preparing night-soil for manure. He said "he had mixed it with lime, and a very strong smell of ammonia was evolved, whereby he feared the efficacy of the manure might be impaired. These conclusions are perfectly correct; its efficacy as organic manure would be destroyed by the use of lime.

When an organic body containing nitrogen undergoes putrefaction, and moisture present, the nitrogen unites with the hydrogen of the water and forms ammonia; the oxygen, the other elements of water, unites with the carbon of the putrifying body, and forms carbonic acid; both these transformations, in their nascent state, combine and form carbonate of ammonia, a volatile salt, which is always evaporating with water, as long as the decomposition continues. Such invariably takes place in nitrogenous bodies.

When lime is added to a body holding carbonate of ammonia in solution, as in night-soil, the ammoniacal salt is decomposed; the lime robs it of its carbonic acid, and caustic ammonia, a still more volatile compound, flies off in gas: thus we have got rid of all the nitrogen the organic compound contained.

Organic manure, without nitrogen, is of very little value. It pervades every part of the vegetable structure, and



no plant will attain maturity, even in the richest mould, without its presence. The relative value of manure may be known by the relative quantity of nitrogen it contains. There does not appear to be any manure so rich in nitrogen as human excrement (except bone manure, which contains upwards of 30 per cent. of gelatine in its interstices); so much so, that according to the analyses of Macaire and Marcey 100 parts of human urine are equal to 1300 parts of fresh dung of the horse, 600 parts of the cow, and 450 parts of the urine of the horse. Hence it is evident that it would be of much importance if none of the human excrements were lost, especially when we consider that with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced. Now I would suggest to your correspondent the best and most economical method I know of preserving unimpaired the most valuable element in night-soil, which is as follows: to every 100 lbs. of night soil add 7 lbs. of sulphat of lime (gypsum) in powder, a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia; the latter a soluble salt which cannot be volatilized. It might now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese, &c.

Chloride of calcium, sulphuric or muriatic acid, substances of low price, would completely neutralize the urine, converting its ammonia into salts which possess no volatility.

I would also suggest that if the floors of stables be strewn from time to time with a little sulphate of lime, they will lose all their offensive smell and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but retained in a condition serviceable as manure. In close stables the horses' health would be better preserved, and they would not be so liable to get blind as now. 1½ lbs. of sulphate of lime will fix as much ammonia as is produced by 100 lbs. of horse's urine. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Wanebride, Nov. 14.

GREGORY BRADYN.

London Farmer's Magazine.

For the American Farmer.

#### ON THE SILK CAUSE, VINE CULTURE, AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Sands—Week after week, for months past, I have purposed complying with your request to send you a communication on vine culture and wine making. My complicated employments of Farming, Silk, and Vineyards, must plead my excuse for so long delay; or this, connected with writing for periodicals nearer home, or in my own state. I will here remark, that, having had my attention turned to the importance of Grape and Silk culture to Americans, by the pages of the *old American Farmer*, (to which I was an occasional contributor,) I have never lost sight of the subject, but am now, by the light of some years experience, more than ever in favor of both. I am fully aware that, owing to the reaction of the multicaulis speculation, the silk cause is not a popular one with many; and with some too of whom we might expect better things, or that they would not be so far swayed by popular prejudice, as to join the croakers against this branch of national industry so important to save the nation annual millions, and at the same time afford useful employment to needy and otherwise unproductive citizens. And in an extract which appeared in your columns some months since, from a source that previously, I, as one, would far rather have awarded laurels than willows, there appeared a sentiment calculated to de-grade national patriotism, as well as a rising branch of industry. In brief, the sentiment was this—that whatever other avowed objects any had to promote silk culture in the United States, they should not pretend to patriotism or love of country; but, as I suppose by implication, the writer would say, the silk growers, all, according to his mandate should declare at once that self-interest only, or more, that that selfishness which produced all the humbuggery in the silk cause, was the sole motive for recommending silk culture. I suppose the writer would be very far from avowing the sentiment of corrupt and supremely selfish men in general, and that of a particular one of these, declaring that every man had his price of corruption, who tried Read, of immortal Revolutionary memory, to his great disappointment, viz: that all men are supremely selfish: although he by such declaration, would charge some of the most patriotic men, we presume, of the nation, with the base hypocrisy of declaring one thing about the silk culture in America, and be-

lieving another. Not to name how prone some men are to condemn every thing that does not at once succeed in their hands, often men of strong party prejudice that, however amiable in other respects, can look on one side of some questions only, we will not pretend to scan the motives of those thus recklessly charging base motives upon others presumed to be as patriotic at least as these would-be monopolizers of patriotism. But we venture to assert, that the above sentiment on review should put to shame its public avowal, and not prevent any from declaring for, as well as promoting the silk business as a great national enterprise.

The above reprobated sentiment is very presumptuous as well as degrading; for how can any man look into the mind, and pronounce on the motives of others? If for instance he takes his own internal works, as a criterion, and says others are supremely selfish and hypocritical, because *I am so* in this or the other particular subject, the criterion in this case may be as erroneous as the judgment. And in view of all the humbuggery connected with the silk and multicaulis business, how does that effect the men of true principles and correct motives engaged in such cause? All good causes are ever attended with evils. And one sublime fact is sufficient, if duly considered, to put to shame any general conclusion from isolated failures in the silk business—It is the undisputed fact that in Mansfield, Connecticut, the people are opulent through the silk culture.

As I avowed and felt, if not self-deceived from the first, patriotic motives for engaging in the vineyard and silk causes, I here sincerely declare that the circumstance of having made a few thousand dollars by persevering efforts to advance these causes in this state and my country, gives me far less pleasure on reflection, than that of having given employment, and measurably, support, to worthy poor people, as widows and children, around me.

But I have wandered beyond intention, from treating directly on vine culture and wine making, and must now proceed at once to speak of them, or I will exceed the limits of a single essay.

My essays on "American system of vine culture," appeared in the immediate predecessors of the "*New American Farmer*." Since, experience and further information have confirmed my views as to the importance of native select vines, and a culture peculiar to our country, instead of *aping* foreign modes in spite of their experimented futility. Careful culture, and trimming in season of growth from the first, training one, two or three main stems without collateral branches several feet high, and then suffering the vines or branches to spread over arbors or scaffolding without check or hindrance, is briefly my "American System of Vine Culture." The most dreaded enemy of the vine culturist in our country, is the rot or mildew, or blasting of the grapes after perhaps giving fair promise of abundant crops—And not only foreign kinds of grapes are subject to this calamity—but some native kinds, or so considered at least, otherwise excellent. Of late years I have not only cut down most of my Herbemont Madeiras, and grafted my Halifax and other hardy kinds upon the stocks, but also the greater proportion of Isabellas and Catawbas. I have resorted to all the expedients I could read or hear of to prevent rot in kinds predisposed to that misfortune, but with very little effect. But the American System of culture, and changing the kinds by grafting, I find effectual, and attended with all desired success. A list of my favorite and hardy kinds I will give in a future communication, and some particulars of successful vine culture in our country. Suffice it to say here that the Scuppernon, Weller's Halifax, and Norton's Virginia Seedling stand foremost in my catalogue now. But others little if any inferior, I will name, and perhaps with more confidence, after further trial—such as Longworth's Ohio, Guinard's Native, and some other natives from highly esteemed correspondents in different parts of our country.

As my piece is nearly long enough for one essay, I must necessarily here be very brief as to wine making, reserving some particulars for a future occasion. As to grape culture, so in wine making it must be, in some respects at least, peculiar to the country, or *American*. It cannot be denied that American grapes are more deficient in saccharine matter, and that, connected with the peculiar summer or fall heat of the climate, renders it more difficult to make a good and safe keeping wine than in France and Italy. And using spirits is spoiling it as a homogeneous liquor, as well as for the object of indirect-

ly promoting the temperance cause in our country.—Hence to preserve the juice of the grape pure or unadulterated with any other liquor, sugar must be resorted to as a preservative and antidote to the lack of the saccharine principle. In short, the treatise of the late lamented Mr. Herbemont, on wine making, is a most excellent guide to the American for wine-making. I would remark that a plenty of sugar should be added, before any fermentation—whether the juice be fermented in the must, or separated therefrom to undergo a slower and less violent fermentation—such as Mr. Herbemont's White Wine from his colored grape, which he sold in the Baltimore market, and elsewhere, at three dollars per gallon. And I find my Halifax, the York Madeira, and some other kinds of coloured grapes, are capable, according to process, of making either a white, or colourless, or red wine. And by fermenting long in the skins and seed, the white scuppernon makes a wine slightly coloured; though if the juice immediately after washing the grapes be cleared by pressing from all extraneous matter, a wine is made as limpid as water or any champagne, and with the use of doubly refined loaf sugar, wine thus made is pronounced by good judges even superior to any foreign champagne. And though the common-branded Scuppernon is but one dollar a gallon, yet wine thus made is in request as a medicine, and delightful family wine at two dollars a gallon. It is true that brandy at about fifty cents per gallon, adds to the bulk, and thus sells for double the cost, while doubly refined sugar is costly, and adds little to the volume of the wine. Yet even two pounds per gallon, (a safe quantity when not fermented in the must,) or say fifty cents additional cost a gallon is not lost, seeing the wine is so greatly superior, and its value enhanced. I see in the pages of the "*old American Farmer*," in Mr. Cox's experiments, and others, as also learn from a most valued correspondent, J. Magoffin, of St. Stephens, Alabama, that American wine makers deem it necessary to success to frequently use from two to three pounds of sugar to the gallon. It is true I have from grapes well matured, and partly shrivelled and dried, made good keeping wine with no sugar added, and in some cases with very little, especially when the juice was put in an old wine cask recently emptied. Again, with plenty of sugar, I have made excellent wine of green grapes. But as a general and safe rule plenty of sugar should be used, and then no need of complaints of any experimenters that their wine is apt to become acid, especially if they undertake to change it as to casks, or remove it to any distance.—There is one use of sugar as to insuring the safe keeping of wine, that I will not omit here, or particularly the use of doubly refined or sugar of a fine and clear grit, viz: that it is an excellent refiner of wine, as well as preserver. If the wine through want of sufficiency of sugar in the first instance, or from any other cause shows a tendency on examination to acidity, draw it off, and add, and stir into it more sugar, and not only the acidity is corrected, but the wine is purified, and so refined and cleared of all extraneous matter, as to be out of danger of becoming vinegar—This at least is my experience; yet better I confess as to the quality and homogeneity of the wine, that a full sufficiency of sugar be used before any fermentation. More sugar is necessary when fermenting with the skins and seeds, especially in hot weather. Plenty of sugar before fermenting, and casks properly prepared, and fumigated with sulphur matches, renders it not essential that the casks be filled, as some insist on. I have made as good wine when a cask was half or quarter full, as when full. And the quantity made at a time, I consider unimportant—with the proper process, a quart may be made as good as a hogshead. To encourage the culture of select hardy American grapes, it may be observed, that as the vines increase in age and size, the juice becomes richer, and less sugar is needed. Indeed the Lenoir, (which Mr. John Carter, of or near Richmond, Va., assured me while exhibiting the growth and fruit, was the same as the Clarence of Forame, and therefore the only foreign grape that I know of, that is little subject to rot,) after a few years age is said to make a good wine without sugar, when fully ripe. I know not this from experience, for my vines of this sort have just commenced bearing. But on the other hand, let it be noted that grapes predisposed to rot, are more subject to this calamity the older their vines become.

To conclude these desultory remarks, hastily thrown together amidst a press of business, and whilst just recovering from a spell of sickness, I would advise every enterprising farmer who can make it convenient, as well



for rational pleasure and interest, as in regard to helping deliver his country from foreign debt and danger, to try, if only on a small scale, the wine culture, or silk business, or both.

With all due deference and respect, yours, and the public's,  
SIDNEY WELLER.

#### THE GARDEN.

There is very much work to be done in the garden the present month. All the vegetables we intend to cultivate, the seeds of which are not already in the ground, must be put in as fast as the soil is warm enough for their reception. There is little use in planting when the ground is cold and wet; the plants will be more vigorous and arrive at maturity in favorable states of planting, if the putting into the earth is delayed a week or fortnight, as soon as they would if put in, when the soil was unfit as much earlier. Let the ground be rich, loose, dry, and warm, and there is little to fear for the garden.

Corn for the table, must have a place in every kitchen garden, and if planted in drills and properly managed, a few rows of the early, the common, and the sweet varieties, will furnish a supply for a long while. It must be planted as soon as the danger of frost is passed, as it has no enemy to fear but cold.

Melons and cucumbers are cultivated in hills, the first five or six, and the last four feet apart. Bridgman directs to have a rich piece of ground worked the first week in May, mark it into squares of the distance intended for the hills, at every angle of the square dig a hole twelve inches deep and eighteen over, into which put six inches deep of good rotten dung; put on this four inches of good earth and mix well with the spade; draw more earth over the mixture and form a circular hill a foot broad. Of cucumbers, plant four or five seeds half an inch deep, and of melons six or seven at the same depth. We prefer putting more seeds in a hill, and after the plants are well up, selecting the best placed and most vigorous for the crop. The yellow bug is the worst enemy the cucumber and melon is obliged to encounter, and a crop of these plants as well as squashes, will be frequently destroyed in a few hours. Constant attention at such times is required; but we have found a hen with a good brood of chickens, enclosed in a coop and placed in the garden, one of the best preventatives for these and similar predators.

Beans, both the bush and the pole beans, require a rich light soil, and may be planted either in hill or in drills. Pole beans are best in hills, four or five beans in a hill, and the pole placed in the centre with the aid of an iron bar. Beans are very tender and cannot be planted with safety early, as the crop in that case is very liable to be destroyed. The White Lima, Dutch case knife, and White Cranberry, are the most esteemed pole beans; and the White Cranberry Dwarf, White Kidney Dwarf, Refugee or Thousand to one, and Early Six Weeks, among the best bush beans.

Squashes should be planted in hills as directed for melons or cucumbers, and should find a place in every Kitchen garden. The early Bush and Squash, Vegetable Marrow, Cocoonut and Crookneck are the kinds most generally cultivated. The Summer Squash may be planted some four feet apart, the running kinds from six to nine, as is required by the length of vine. As in the case of the melon and cucumber, several seeds should be put in each, of which all but three or four may be pulled up.

The Strawberry should have a place in every garden, as the fruit is not more delicious than conducive to health. A soil of strong rich loam, rather moist than dry, is best for this berry, as the mass of foliage and flowers from each root requires a plentiful supply of water. May is a very good month for making strawberry beds, and if the transplanting is well done, and the plants watered as required, many of the roots will produce fruit the same season, and give an abundant supply the next. The culture of the strawberry in rows gives the best fruit, and frequent renewal is advantageous. The principal care in growing the strawberry, is to clear the plants of the runners, for these, if suffered to remain, soon give such a mass of vegetation, that but little fruit, and that of an inferior quality, can only be expected. The Methven Scarlet, Pine or Mulberry, Downton, and Keen's Seedling, are choice varieties, but new kinds are almost yearly announced, some of which have proved of great excellence.

May is a good month for transplanting cabbages from their seed beds to the place where they are to stand. A moist cloudy day is to be chosen for transplanting, but if

the roots are good, and the soil in good condition, few failures will occur in any state of the weather. Cabbages are frequently planted too close to mature their heads; and if set out too early, those intended for fall and winter use, will have a kind of second growth from the head, cracking it open and rendering it unfit for use.

The Tomato has within a few years acquired much celebrity as a garden vegetable, and to most palates it is as delicious, as it certainly is conducive to health. The Tomato is a tender plant, and should be started in a forcing frame, but if planted as early as the season will admit in a warm border, or in rich warm soil in the garden, they will generally reach maturity. Those who have not hitherto cultivated this plant, will do well to introduce it into their gardens.

Spinach is an excellent garden plant, particularly the New-Zealand variety, and may be sown early. This plant is apt to degenerate, and instead of giving large perfect leaves, as it will when of good quality, only run up to seed, and be of little value.

The Beet is generally cultivated and well deserves to be, but it should be sown at different times, and varieties of the late and early kinds should be carefully selected. If the beet intended for winter use is sown early, it frequently attains its maturity, undergoes a change that unfits it for eating; it is found to contain more potash than sugar, and throws up a seed stem that renders the root fibrous and worthless. The white Siberian or sugar beet is an excellent variety if not grown in too rich ground: but for general use, and on all soils perhaps the blood beet or scarcity should have the preference.

The first sowings of beets, carrots, parsneps, &c. are large enough this month to require thinning, and the earth should be stirred around them to aid their growth. Much is depending on the attention these plants, with onions, lettuces, and indeed garden vegetables generally, receive when young. The earth must not become crusty or hard, but kept friable, as on this its aeration depends.

May is not unfrequently a trying month for young plants, on account of drouth, and if this occurs they must receive proper watering, or they will be severely checked if not destroyed. The cucumber and melon are apt to suffer from this cause, as they have only one set of roots, while the squash, &c. throw down roots at little distances from their vines and derive more abundant supplies of moisture.—*Cultivator.*

#### CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The Farmer's Register publishes the prize essay on the cultivation of Tobacco, which originally appeared in the "American Farmer," and appends to it a number of notes, showing wherein the practice of the "Maryland Planter" differs from that of the Virginia: prepared for the Register at the request of the Editor, by a gentleman "who has had long experience in tobacco culture, and the high prices obtained for his crops were sufficient evidence that the after management was judicious." Believing that the Notes will be acceptable to a large portion of our readers who are engaged in this branch of industry, we transfer them to our columns.

NOTE A—This essay is adapted more particularly to the culture of the bright Kitefoot Maryland tobacco. The writer of these notes does not pretend to know any thing about the management of that particular variety, nor would he in any way call in question the views or skill of the writer, or presume himself to prescribe for its management. There are, however, in its culture and process of management for market, many things in common with the practice of the best planters in Virginia, and many in which they differ. It is the design, therefore, to point out in a brief way those particulars in which they disagree. It will be borne in mind that the Maryland tobacco is sold in a very different market, and put to a very different use from that which is made in Virginia. Altho' in Baltimore it commands a higher price than ours, yet in Petersburg, or Richmond, it would be considered thin, chaffy, and almost valueless.

[B.]—"Tobacco to cure fine must grow rapidly after it is planted, which it will not do if there is much litter in the ground." This has not been the impression of the best tobacco growers in Virginia. Owing perhaps to the peculiarity of the soil, or more probably to the dislike which they have to the thin bright tobacco, they prefer that it should not grow off too rapidly, or mature too early. It is always a matter of regret with them, if the sea-

sons force their plants so as to compel them to put them in the hills before the 1st of June—the 10th is much more preferred—though when their plants are large enough, and the weather is suitable, they avail themselves of it for fear that there may not be "seasons" as they call it. That which is planted out about the 10th or 15th June, grows broader leaved or heavier, and is thrown back later to receive the heavy dews of August and September, which our planters consider very important to make it thicken and ripen. Our writer's opinion, too, of the importance of rapid growth to make a fine article, will not apply to the facts of the case in Virginia. We believe, too, that it is generally conceded that the thin, poor tobacco of Kentucky, is owing to the rapid and luxuriant growth which their fertile soil gives it. Within the last few years, however, the character of that tobacco has very much improved; owing no doubt in part to the improved management, but less is due to the improved condition of the soil for that particular crop. The exuberance of fertility which formerly produced a coarse and spongy article, has been worn down to a more healthy fertility.

[C]—The practice of the best planters in the middle counties in Virginia, (and we think they grow the best tobacco in the state,) is to follow up their rich clover fields in the autumn as soon as it is well matured, letting it remain to rot till the spring, when it is ploughed and re-ploughed to mix the manure before hilling and planting. Some of the prettiest "pie-bald," fawn-like tobacco we have ever seen in the field, has been made under such circumstances, and brought the highest prices in our markets. Another successful plan is to follow in the autumn their herdsgrass meadows,—for they have their regular rotations for that purpose,—which they, by tillage, in the spring prepare for the crop. The decaying roots and vegetable matter feed and nourish the plant during its growth.—They continue to cultivate their grass land for two or three years, when it begins to get close or clammy for want of the vegetable matter which has been exhausted, and which is considered so important; it is again seeded down in small grain and grass. Others again seed the land which is intended for tobacco, in oats, which, when matured, are turned in with the plough. The volunteer oats will perhaps seed the land for the next spring, if they are not killed by the frost, or the land can be again sown if the owner thinks it not rich enough. More than one crop, however, is rarely necessary to enrich it for one or two years, on land which we may suppose to be in good heart before. It is also very common to apply half rotted straw and other litter from the farm, pen on the land in the spring, to be ploughed and mixed in with the soil before hilling, and thus it rots and feeds the plant while growing as under the systems before mentioned. It is perhaps useless to speak of the destructive practice of cutting down forests, so long and extensively used in Virginia for the cultivation of tobacco. As desirable as virgin soil is to the growers of fine tobacco, but few will have that kind of land left many years longer.

[D]—We think that by following at the proper time in the autumn, the clover would be converted into manure, and thereby the difficulty which the writer alludes to [that of having much litter on it] would be obviated.—There is another view of the subject which we should be glad to see discussed by some of our able agriculturists. It is this. Whether the protection from cold afforded by clover or other vegetable covering, is of more service to the soil, and to the subsequent crop, than would be derived from the same covering when converted into manure by the autumnal fallow. It is the opinion of some that the freezing of land improves it, and prepares it for the coming crop. And yet it has not escaped the observation of all, that wherever the land has been protected from frost by a stack, or in any other way, although no vegetable matter may have remained, to enrich it, that the subsequent crop will show the advantage.

[E]—A free, light, grey, loamy soil, is preferable for the growth of tobacco—that medium texture, I would say, which was equally removed from the sand and the clay. It was remarked by a very intelligent, observant and successful farmer, Mr. Richard Venable, of Prince Edward county, that the grey lands of that county produced the finest tobacco that he ever saw. And in connexion with the same subject, he said that the rich low grounds of James River were comparatively inferior for that crop. He thought it probable that the latter soil was more or less calcareous from deposits brought down from the lime-stone country of the Blue Ridge, and he did not think



that lime-stone lands produced the finest tobacco. If this be the fact, may not the inferior quality of the article in Kentucky be accounted for?

[F]—The application of water to the plant-beds by throwing it, is probably not the best mode. It is disposed to bake the land. It would be attended with much better effects if the water were dammed above the bed and conducted round it, to ooze through from little rivulets. Or another mode of irrigation, which is perhaps equally good, can be effected by placing barrels in different parts of the bed, containing water, with small gimlet holes for it to trickle through.

[G]—As has been remarked by our writer, the fly is always most troublesome in cold and dry seasons. The best mode of protection which we have known, and we have thought it almost a preventive, is what the writer has partially alluded to. Warmth and moisture are the opposites of cold and dryness. The beds should be on some southern exposure, and kept in a moist condition, either irrigated, (which if only one is used is preferable,) or by covering pretty thickly with brush. We would not use pine brush, as they exclude the sun too much, and there is something cold in their nature; but simply brush, which serves the two-fold purpose of keeping the land moist and preventing it from washing, if there should be hard rains. To cover the beds over with well rotted stable manure is found to be a valuable auxiliary to irrigation. We have kept the brush on till the plants were out of the reach of the fly, or within a few weeks of planting. They are then removed to let the plants harden by the action of the sun before planting. If it is necessary to remove them for the purpose of irrigating or manuring, or hand weeding, or trampling the beds, they must be laid on again; and when they are finally removed, it should be gradually, or during a cloudy or wet spell.

[H]—The beds which are sown reasonably early, produce plants with the best roots, which is important to their living when planted out. It is astonishing how hardy the plant is when very young. Contrary to the usual order of nature, it will stand ten times the degree of cold that an old ripe plant will.

[I]—If the beds are manured with stable manure, it is thought advisable to throw it in a heap or put it in barrels (which is perhaps the best) to ferment for ten days or two weeks, to destroy the vegetable principles in the seed. The remark of the writer about the quantity of seed necessary to be sown is very correct. Every observant planter knows that two plants, even *indifferent*, put into the hill together, will more certainly live than one good one planted alone. A plain old farmer of our acquaintance, who never failed of having a 'stand,' used to remark, that "while other people were *replanting*, he was *thinning*." It is very easy to pull up one, if both should grow, or to turn one down and cover it up.

[J]—The process of "topping" is conducted by the most skilful and prudent hands on the farm. A few leaves, say four or five, are broken off from the bottom and usually thrown away, which is called "priming," and then so much of the top is taken off as will leave from six to ten leaves, (according to the season of the year and the vigor of the plant,) to grow and mature. No judicious planter would think of leaving more than ten leaves to make Virginia tobacco, though we have been told that Maryland tobacco was frequently topped as high as sixteen or eighteen leaves. If not topped too high, the upper leaves will be the largest and ripen the first. It would moreover be considered most slovenly management, and great waste of the strength of the vegetable process, to permit the plant to button before it is topped. Virginia tobacco, to be valuable, should be *thick*, and *rich* and *oily*, but when permitted to button before it is topped, it is thin and chaffy.

The writer says nothing about the process of priming, by which we infer that it is not practised in Maryland; indeed we have heard it was not. Although, as we have stated, the reverse is the practice with the majority of the best planters in Virginia, yet there are some few whose success both for the quantity and quality of their tobacco would entitle them to rank with the foremost, whose practice has not been for many years to *prime*. They top as high as they would do if the priming had been done. They maintain that those leaves (which are always small and take very little nourishment from the plant) serve to protect the more valuable ones above from the dust. They are very little in the way of hilling, and if they cover one occasionally, there is nothing lost. The quantity of *fine* and *passed* tobacco is believed to be larger, and the offal, or "lugs" as they are called, are also increased, and the

price is thought to be fully equal to that managed by *priming*. We have ourselves made some experiments on this system, for several years, and are inclined to think favorably of it. This may look a little heretical, but be it so; truth disdains to be fettered by forms and dogmas.

[K]—The wood should be cut in the previous winter and hauled to the barns at convenient times before the busy season of firing tobacco begins. The wood is better, too, from being half seasoned—the fire is more uniform—there is less smoke and less sap, and steam rising to coddle and scald the tobacco which itself already contains too much fluid. Large wood is best, either split or otherwise.

[L]—Many of our best farmers differ in their management of tobacco after it is carried to the barn. All agree in the necessity of its being ripe before it is cut. One portion (though we think fewer than formerly) are in the practice of taking it into the barn as soon as it is cut, and yellowing it with fire, and then curing it. The plan however most in use, and which we think most advisable, is to scaffold it to be killed and cured by the sun, from 3 to 6 or 8 days, according to the weather. It should be crowded on the scaffold, and if the weather is warm it will be in a condition to house and fire in a few days. This condition is known by its emitting a certain mellow odor, and by its beginning to assume a yellow appearance, somewhat like a hickory leaf before it falls in autumn, or perhaps spotted more like the shell of a highland terrapin. It should be remarked that the practice of splitting the stalk when the tobacco is cut is universal in Virginia, which makes it dry quicker and also makes it more convenient to hang over the stick. Not more than 8 or 10 plants should be put on each stick, and the representative sticks when placed in the barn should not be nearer than 6 inches apart. Indeed it is desirable, if there is a plenty of house room, that the plants should not touch each other, as they are liable to be scalded by the quantity of hot sap which must pass off during the curing process. After the tobacco has been taken into the house and properly regulated as to distances, a fire should be built across the house under each tier. These fires should at first be moderate, and increased very gradually from day to day as the tobacco dries and cures, till it is thoroughly cured up. Some, however, stop the fires when the stems have been killed and turn dark, leaving them to dry up, or apply the fire again some days after. We have found it much easier to regulate the heat by building the fires between the two large logs placed parallel. If the heat gets too high, they can be drawn farther asunder, or put nearer, if too low. A third log on the top is generally necessary, as the curing operation is brought to a close. It requires the most careful, vigilant and judicious hands on the farm to attend to the curing, nor can the most careful and detailed account of the operation be substituted for experience.

[M]—It is best that tobacco should not be caught in rain after it is cut, neither is it desirable to cut it immediately after rain.

[N]—In Virginia our tobacco barns are usually constructed of logs squared at the ends, and they are cellared 18 inches, or 2 feet, to secure the logs from the action of the fire. Some planters build their houses very close. But there is a great deal of good sense in the remarks of our writer on this subject. It is best to have them close for some feet near the ground to prevent the action of the wind on the fire.

[O]—Ground leaves are gathered with us before the plant is cut. There are always inferior leaves near the ground, which are permitted to remain and cure on the stock. When the stripping is going on, they are taken off and tied to themselves and are called "lugs."

[P]—Many of the writer's remarks are judicious and correct; but it is very apparent that the management after the crop is cured is not in the best style of our best Virginia planters. He speaks correctly when he says that the greatest skill of the planter is needed from this time till it is brought to market. Indeed we may say that almost every thing depends upon the subsequent treatment. We have seen very indifferent crops, by skilful management, command the finest prices; and on the contrary, the richest and best cured have been sacrificed for paltry sums. Hence the high wages which the judicious overseers have commanded in the tobacco region. The difference in price between two hogsheds well managed, and the same number indifferently managed, would pay his wages, as high as they may appear. We will proceed to state somewhat in detail the different operations

by which it is prepared for market. No crop perhaps requires such unremitting attention, vigilance, and system. The crop is already cured and hanging in the house; but as our writer remarks, it should not be permitted to 'come and go,' as the planters say; that is, it should not be allowed to come in 'order' every wet season, as it will change the color which was given it in curing. Small fires should be put under it in damp seasons to keep it dry. It should hang till after a few keen north-west winds in November have thoroughly seasoned and cured the stems, some of which would easily mould without it. It is now to be taken down, or "struck", as it is called, in tolerably supple order, as there is not much danger of moulding during the winter's cold, which is the time for stripping, and as it should be shaken and whipped moderately to get off the dirt. It is now to be laid away, or bulked straight upon the sticks, elevated on logs or skids to keep it off the damp floor, and covered carefully with straw and sticks. Now the process of stripping begins. The best judges of tobacco are made what are called "sorters," whose business is to take up plant by plant, and separate according to quality into four parcels—"lugs," "short," second, and first quality. There are strippers at each of those respective parcels, who strip and tie up the leaves in bundles containing from 5 to 8, according to the size of the leaf. Before it is tied, the bundle should be held up to see that the leaves are all of the same length. Small nice leaves are to be kept by each stripper to tie with. He should never take a good large leaf for that purpose, which would be bad economy. The top of the bundle should be covered by the tying, so that the ruggedness of the leaves do not show, and the tie be continued down about two inches. The stripping being gone through, each quality should be bulked to itself. A floor is made of the tobacco sticks, raised from the ground—Two or three of the hands now place themselves in a row, one of them takes up two bundles and places the butt-ends even, and straightens them. They are then passed through his hands by squeezing from the top to the bottom, and passed on to the next, who goes through the same operation, and then the next, and so on, till it is in the hands of the bulker, who is fixed on the floor above described on his knees. He presses the bundles close side by side with the butts out, and pressed down with the knees, and is by that time supplied with more, which are disposed of in like manner, till he passes through the whole length of the floor. He now begins and reverses the packing, so as to have the tails lapped one-half or two-thirds, and the butts facing at opposite sides. Thus the process continues till the whole is disposed of, which is called "windrows." The whole is now covered with sticks and weighted with logs of wood or rocks, and straw thrown about to prevent too much exposure. When the butts are thus turned out, there is not much danger of its moulding, though it is best to examine it in warm and moist spells. It remains in this condition till some time in March, when it is hung up on small tobacco sticks to be dried out by the cold hard winds. It must not be permitted to "come and go" by the changes of the season; but after being once thoroughly dried, it must be again struck for "prizing" in some warm season, when it is just soft enough to keep from breaking. It must now be bulked as in the former case, with this exception, that one bundle only is taken through the process at a time, and packed down as straight as possible for prizing, and well weighted. It is a matter of the greatest importance that the bulk should be so protected from the changes of the atmosphere that it will remain precisely in the order in which it was "struck" as it is called. With this object, it is the practice of some (and we ourselves adopted it, and think it most invaluable) to have tight boxes in which it is packed. They should hold about one hogshed of tobacco each, and are made about 10 feet long and 4 wide, with a lid to fit in close. The workmanship should be strong and with as few apertures as possible, and heavy weights should be placed upon the lids after the tobacco is bulked. When the planter is ready to prize, he will find the bundles to come out of the box almost as straight as candles, which very much facilitates the prizing operation. In putting the bundles in the hogshed, they should always be laid on the edge, if they are anywise flat—the longest bundles in the middle and the short ones around the edge, which fit in more neatly. There is very great art in prizing, and the same tobacco will command more or less by several dollars in the hundred, according as it is prized. There are different modes of placing the bundles in the hogshed; but this would be impossible to describe on paper, and could only be acquired by observation.



The few remarks which have been made in these notes, are merely an outline—a sketch of the process of the tobacco culture amongst the best planters in Virginia. We have not the leisure to go more into detail, and many things could only be acquired by observation. Tobacco is a crop of much labor, and the cultivator can only be paid for it by getting the best prices—and to do this, he must take great pains. We consider that no man is paid for his trouble if he does not get 10 per hundred. This remark may be qualified, however, by saying that those who live near market would perhaps find it to their interest to adopt a more summary course, by taking it to market in a loose state as soon as it can be stripped out. In this way, although they may not obtain the highest prices, yet they get it off their hands—have the use of their money several months sooner—avoid a great deal of waste, and have more leisure to raise manure and improve their farms.

#### HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

**ADVICE TO WIVES.**—By J. A. JAMES.—Economy and order in the management of her personal and domestic expenditures, are the obvious duties of a wife.

You are to preside in the direction of household affairs, and much of the prosperity and comfort of the little community will depend upon your skillful and prudent arrangements.—A showy, luxurious, and expensive taste, is almost universally cherished, and is displayed in innumerable instances, where there are no means to support it.—Christian families are in the most imminent peril of worldly conformity in the present day; and the line of demarkation between the church and the world is fast wearing out. It is true they have no cards; they do not frequent the theatre or the ballroom; and perhaps they have no midnight routs; but this is not all—for many are as anxious about their furniture, the fashion of their habits, the expensiveness of their entertainments, as the veriest worldling can be. Now, a wife has a great influence in checking or promoting all this. It has been thought, that this increasing disposition for show and gaiety is to be attributed chiefly to female vanity. It is woman that is generally regarded as the presiding genius of such a scene; she receives the praise and the compliment of the whole, and she, therefore, is under the strongest temptation to promote it.—But let her consider how little all this has to do with the happiness of the family, even in its most prosperous condition; and how the recollection of it aggravates the misery of adversity, when a reverse takes place. Then to be found in debt for finery of dress and furniture; then to have it said that her extravagance helped to ruin her husband; then to want that for bread which was formerly wasted on luxury; then to hear the whispered reproach of having injured others by her own thoughtless expenditure—Avoid, my female friends, these miseries; do not go on to prepare wormwood and gall to embitter still more the already bitter cup of adversity. Endeavor to acquire a skillfulness in domestic management, a frugality, a prudence, a love of order and neatness, a midway course between meanness, and luxury, a suitability to your station in life, to your Christian profession, and economy, which shall leave you more to spare for the cause of God and the miseries of man. Rather check than stimulate the taste of your husband for expense; tell him it is not necessary for your happiness, nor for the comfort of the family; draw him away from these adventitious circumstances, to the mental improvement, the moral culture, the religious instruction of your children. Let knowledge, piety, good sense, well-formed habits, harmony and mutual love, be the sources of your domestic pleasure; what is splendor of furniture, or dress, or entertainments, to these?

**SOAP.**—I have always taken pleasure in superintending some of the chemical operations of the kitchen: by this means I have acquired some practical, in addition to my theoretical knowledge of the art of making common soap. I shall give below, the result of my experience in making this detergent article.

The bottom of the hopper or barrel intended for the ashes, should be covered with hay or straw: the ashes are then to be thrown in, and pressed down, as the hopper is filled. Leave room at the top for a bucket full of water. If quick lime can conveniently be had, put in a gallon or more with the ashes; it is not important where, whether at the bottom, in the middle, or at the top of the barrel; or whether intermixed throughout the ashes.

Boiling water is now to be poured on the ashes until the ley pass out at the bottom. Cold water may then be used. Rain water in both cases is preferable to hard water. Four buckets full of strong ley may be thus procured from a barrel of ashes. This quantity of ley, with the requisite proportion of fat will make half a barrel of prime soap.

When the ley is put into the bottle, throw in the fat without measure; the surplus is easily removed after the ley has "eaten" its share. If the process be rightly conducted, the combination will take place and soap will be formed within  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour's boiling. Now skim off the supernatant fat; and if "brittle" soap be desired, add to the hot soap, 1-8 or more of its bulk of warm water, and stir the mass well.

Care should be taken to have both the fat and the ley as free as possible from earthy matter and other dirt.

If these directions are pursued, and the precautions observed, soap will "come" in spite of all the witches that ever beset the soap kettle.

The above process is intended for soft soap, or soap of potash. If,

**HARD SOAP.**—Or soap of soda be required, it is only necessary to add common salt, and sufficient quantity, to the newly formed soft soap; and to boil the mass until it becomes hard on cooling: this may be easily ascertained by taking up a little of it in a ladle, and setting it in cold water. When this change takes place, remove the contents of the kettle from the fire. It is sometimes necessary for this preparation to stand several days, that the soap may become sufficiently solidified. If after a large quantity of salt is added, there appears to be no formation of hard soap, throw in some strong ley. Plenty of salt, and plenty of ley to decompose it, will ensure success.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

Cunard's steamer, the Britannia, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, brings English papers to the 20th of April, performing the passage in fifteen days and a half.

The most important news by the arrival is that which relates to the affair between Great Britain and the Chinese, which is now considered settled; though we infer, from some remarks in the London paper, that the English merchants are not fully satisfied with the results.

The general intelligence received by the Caledonia has been considered satisfactory, but not sufficiently decided on several subjects of great importance, including the affair of McLeod.

The Cotton market at Liverpool on the 17th and 19th was dull, and sales small, at a decline of 1-8d.

The steamer President had not arrived out, and great excitement prevailed in Liverpool and London in consequence. Nearly all hopes of her safety were given up, and insurance could scarcely be effected on her any rate.

**Liverpool, April 17.**—In the early part of the week there was an improved demand for Cotton from the trade, on the prospect of the China business being soon settled, and an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb. was, in many instances, obtained in the current qualities of American; but during the last few days the demand has been very limited, and the week closes heavily without change from last week's quotations.

The sales of the week amount 26,260 bales, including 1500 Am. on speculation, and 3200 Am. for export. Sales 130 Sea Island 15a20d; 40 stained do 11a11d; 7,370 Uplands, 6a7d; 5,200 Mobile, &c. 61-8a7d; 9,850 N. Orleans 6a8d.

**Havre, April 15.**—American Cottons have experienced no alteration, and prices have been pretty well supported. But fair descriptions, it must be observed, are firmer than the ordinary and inferior qualities, which are plentiful.

**Rice.**—There has been very little enquiry this week; but prices have not varied from last quotations. About 100 tes. Carolina realized 24. Our extreme quotations are f23a28.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Fish.**—Large sales of North Carolina and Susquehanna Shad have been made this week at \$8 for trimmed No. 1, and \$7a7.50 for untrimmed.—Sales of trimmed No. 1 in half bbls. at \$9, and Herrings have also been in active demand and brisk sales made at \$2.50a2.75 for No. 1, according to quantity.

**Molasses.**—At auction on Tuesday 45 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at 22a24c, and 56 bbls. N. Orleans at 21a21c.

**Sugars.**—At auction on Thursday about 700 hhd. Muscovado were sold, viz—155 hhd. Cuba at \$6.05a6.50; 95 hhd. Porto Rico at \$5.70a8.25; 144 bbls. Porto Rico at \$5.50a7.87; and 400 hhd. N. Orleans at \$5.50a7. At auction on Tuesday 115 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$6.05a7.50; and 18 hhd. Cuba Muscovado at \$6.75a7.

**Tobacco.**—The receipts of Maryland have been large this week, but the article being in very brisk demand nearly all that reached the market found ready sale within the range of quotations. Prices are well sustained, but no advance has taken place. We quote inferior and common \$4a4.50; mid-

dling to good \$5a7.50; good \$8a8.50, and fine \$9a13. There has also been a very good inquiry for Ohio, and sales have been fair at quotations, viz: common to middling \$5; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a12; prime yellow at \$7.50a10, and extra wrappery \$15a17. The inspections of the week comprise 1089 hhd. Maryland; 143 hhd. Ohio; 52 Kentucky; 20 Virginia; and 4 Tennessee—total 1308.

**Flour.**—Sales of Howard st. Flour on Monday at \$4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bbl.; the receipt price continues at \$4 25.

Small sales of City Mills Flour at 4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Several hundred bbls Susquehanna Flour were taken to-day at 4 50.

**Grain.**—There has been no Maryland Wheat at market for several days. We note a sale of two parcels of Susquehanna red, not free from smut, at 96 cts; we quote Pennsylvania wheats at 95a98 cts.

We quote Pennsylvania Rye at 55a58 cts. and Md. at 53c.

Sales of Md. yellow Corn today at 52 cts. and of white at 50a51c.

We hear of no sales of Oats to-day; good parcels of Md. are worth about 38 cts.

**Cattle.**—The demand for beef cattle during the week has exceeded the supply, and prices have ranged a shade higher than last week. On Monday about 150 head were offered at the drove yards and all sold at prices ranging from \$7 for good to \$8 per 100 lbs for strictly prime, the market has been without supplies since. Live Hogs are plenty and continue dull at \$5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 25 per 100lbs.

**Provisions.**—For barrel meats retail sales only are making at former rates.—Balt. packed mess Beef at \$12 50, No. 1 at 10 50, and prime 8 to 8 50. Mess Pork limited sales at \$12 50, prime 10 50, but no sales. Western bacon 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  c, for strictly prime, assorted, principally at 6c; sales of common to fair Western hams 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. according to quality and size; middlings 6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; shoulders 5a5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and loins plenty at 31a31 $\frac{1}{2}$ —a sale of a superior lot of Kentucky hams at 10c, and also of several lots of Baltimore cured at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; the stocks of provisions are very heavy, the assortment excellent, and holders offering to sell at moderate prices; the old stock of West. butter, say 1000 to 1200 kegs, has been taken during the week for shipment to England at 6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, including both No. 2 and 3 in mixed lots; the demand for Lard light, No. 1, 8c. altho' some sales at a fraction less.—*American.*

**New Orleans, April 29.**—Business generally has been inactive within the last few days. The receipts of Cotton are daily diminishing, and it is now pretty well ascertained that the crop will fall short 600,000 bales of the yield of last year. Arrivals of Cotton since the 23d, 6,847—cleared 28,225—stock on hand 133,776. The total sales since the 23d do not exceed 5,600 at the prices last noted. The demand for Tobacco has been limited, the total sales being about 180 hhd. Former prices are well maintained. The stock consists of 10,019 hhd. The sales of Sugar embrace 750 hhd. at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  for extreme qualities. The demand is not brisk. The Molasses market is rather dull and sales have been limited to 20c. The receipts of Flour have been considerable, but the sales have been small—the current price for superfine ranging from \$4.40a4.50.

**Augusta, May 5.**—Cotton.—Liverpool Classification.—Ordinary to middling 10a11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; middling fair 11 3-8a11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; fair 11a11 7-8; good fair, (very scarce) nominal.

**Richmond, May 7.**—Tobacco lugs \$4.30a5; manufacturing \$5a6; common leaf \$6a6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; middling \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good \$8a8 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; fine \$9a12; extra manufacturing leaf \$10a16 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**At Philadelphia, on Saturday,** owing to the large sales last week, and the diminished receipts this week, an advance in Flour has taken place, and sales of several thousand bbls. effected at \$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Pa. and \$4.50 for Ohio brands, at which rates the article is very firm, with small stocks on hand; sales Brandywine flour at \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal at \$2.81 per bbl; Pa. do scarce, and sales in bbls. at \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and hhd \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Rye Flour \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Southern yellow Corn declined 2a3c last week for want of demand, but has again improved, and sales of several thousand bushels made at 51 and 52c, the latter being the price to-day. Early in the week sales white corn at 48c afloat, we quote 48a50c. Oats are scarce, and in demand at 33c per bushel. Sales over 5000 bu. Pa. wheat at 95c; Southern wheat rather receded. Cleared for foreign ports this week, 25,420 bushels wheat and 6141 bushels corn. Beef Cattle—450 head at market, of which 100 were from Ohio; sales at \$6.50a8.50 left unsold, and 180 head driven to New York. Hogs—450 at market, sales \$4a5.

**At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle market, on Monday,** the quotation of beefs were—first quality \$7a7.25, second quality \$6.50a6.75, third quality \$5.75a6.25.

**At New York, on the 8th,** sales 600 bales Upland Cotton at 11c, do Mobile 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Genesee flour 4 88a94, rye and corn 54a55c. The English news has given a start to brown cottons of domestic manufacture, and sales have been large for exportation—Cotton is selling better, purchasers pay readily what sellers asked yesterday. The opening of trade with Canton is the chief reason, though no doubt is felt that when the truth is established on the other side respecting the extent of our crop, prices must go up.

**At Alexandria, on Saturday,** flour \$4 50, Md. Tobacco \$5a 6, Wheat 95a100.



## WOBURN, BEDFORD &amp; BIFIELD PIGS.

The subscriber will have in a few weeks, ready for delivery, some of the litter of the sister to the Bedford and Byfield barrow which was exhibited at Washington on the 4th March, which was raised in this city by Mr. Geo. Shuter, and weighed at 2 years old 1265 lbs. These pigs are by Mr. D. Stuart's noble Woburn bear. Price deliverable in this city \$25 per pair, cage and feed sent away extra. m 5 S. SANDS.

## HOGS.

One full bred Berkshire Sow, a beautiful animal, about 14 mos. old, with her litter of 7 fine pigs, (4 boars and 3 sows) by a very superior boar in Albany, being her second litter—which will probably pay the price of her in 7 weeks, they being now one week old, \$60  
 One do 2 years old, 45  
 One do 8 months old, 40  
 Several full bred Berk-hire Boars, in fine order, 5 to 7 months old, very fine animals, now ready for service, price 20 to 25  
 A 1/2 Irish. Grazer 1/2 white Berkshire Boar, 8 months old, by a boar and sow both imported, \$25  
 A Sow 1/2 China 1/2 Berkshire, 14 months old, a fine animal, 30  
 A China Sow, dam and sire imported, now in pig to a Berksh. 30  
 A 1-2 Chester and 1-2 Berkshire Sow, 12 months old 25  
 An English Sow, 14 mos. old, in pig by a Berkshire 20  
 Three Boars 1-2 Berkshire 1-2 Chester, 12 mos. old; these are the product of the finest stock in the country, each 25  
 Two pairs very fine and handsome 3-4 Berkshire and 1-4 China Pigs, upwards of 4 months old, unrelated, one pair \$20, other 15  
 Orders received for Berkshire pigs of this spring's litters, caged with feed for any distant port, at \$25 per pair.

## SHEEP.

One full bred Bakewell Buck, \$45  
 One 1-2 Bakewell do. 15  
 Two 3-4 do do. 2 months old, each 12 1/2  
 Six 1-2 do Ewes, 4 of one year, and 2 of 2 yrs. 8 1/2  
 One 3-4 do lamb do. belonging to one of the ewes, 4  
 Orders for Stock must be accompanied with the cash, or instructions to draw on some house in a commercial city after a bill of lading is forwarded, otherwise they cannot be attended to.  
 Address, post paid, SAM'L SANDS, may 5 Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

## BERKSHIRES &amp; IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazer (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazer and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Grazers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN F. E. STANLEY, f 24 Baltimore

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Having disposed of all our fall pigs, we will continue to receive orders for our spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841, from our valuable stock of breeders (for particulars of which see former advertisement.) Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$25 per pair. Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert.—Price at their piggery \$8 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$10 per pair.

All communications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address THOS. T. GORSUCH and EDWD. GORSUCH, HEREFORD, Baltimore Co. Md.

PRINCE ALBERT will serve blooded Sows at \$11 each, and common do. at \$6—they will be received and delivered at Watkins Tavern, corner of High and Hillen sts. f 4

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25  
 Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20  
 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25  
 Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150  
 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.  
 The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hull-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

## A FEW PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL TURKEYS,

Pure white, at \$5 per pair. Also FANCY PIGEONS different kinds, \$3 to \$5 per pair. Apply to S. SANDS.

## FOR SALE—A 3-YEAR OLD BAY STALLION

Colt, of the Tom breed, goes all gaits out of hand, and very handsome, out of a superior Tom mare by T. R. S. Boyce's Tom Speedwell. He is pronounced by competent judges to be inferior to no colt of the same breed. REZIN SNOWDEN, may 5 31 near Laurel Factory, P. George's Co. Md.

## LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. april 7—6m\*

LLOYD &amp; DOWNING.

## LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime-burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. ja 13 6m\* Charles Co. Md.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5  
 A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150  
 A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130  
 The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100  
 The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25  
 Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tennding do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE, Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fefil's Drovers' Inn. 20

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The revolving seasons of another year having rolled round and having arrived at that period when my numerous customers may be looking for me to advertise some great and useful improvements, as I have had the pleasure of doing in past years; but though I may disappoint my friends and patrons in this expectation, yet I am happy in being able to inform them that notwithstanding the great embarrassments in the business community during the past year, I am prepared to meet the opening of spring with a very large stock of my usual assortment of implements, manufactured of the best materials and in the most substantial manner.

My Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, with wood and iron frames (all having my patent eccentric feeders,) from 11 to 20 inches. Some of the largest sizes are constructed to drive by hand or horse power, varying in prices from 33 to 100 dollars; Myers wheat Fans, large and small size, a superior article; Corn Shellers of different prices and a good article; F. H. Smith's patent Lime Spreaders and Farm Carts; Fox & Borland's patent THRASHING MACHINES improved, a very superior article; Portable Horse Powers, constructed so as to give various speeds at pleasure for driving different machines; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, a superior article; Hinged, Diamond and < Harrows; 400 very superior New England made Hay Rakes, with three Bows; superior Grain Cradles, Pennsylvania make, with Waldron Blades; superior Trace Chains, from 15 to 24 links to the foot; splendid Lamp Stands for private dwellings, churches, &c.; Hoes; Shovels; Spades; Hames; &c.

My assortment of PLOUGHS are as extensive and my stock as heavy as any in this city. Gideon Davis' improved PLOUGHS of all sizes, with cast and wrought shares. My sale of the largest size is constantly increasing, they are worthy of particular attention, the greatest care having been taken to make them of the very best materials and in the most substantial manner. Evans patent reversed Points called self sharpeners; Common Bar Share and Colter PLOUGHS. A very handsome two horse PLOUGH, called the Stanley Plough from Vermont; Hill side PLOUGHS, &c. &c. 45 tons Plough Castings on hand and for sale by the single piece or ton. I also invite attention to a Corn and Cob Crusher to work by hand or power which I have just finished, price \$40.

All repairs to Agricultural Implements done with neatness and despatch.

To wholesale dealers and those who pay cash down a liberal discount will be made. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. D. Landreth's celebrated Garden SEEDS, always on hand—for sale at retail. Feb. 17.

## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm, three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. &amp; N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CHADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13\*

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

10 casks of prime quality white French Silesian Sugar Beet Seed, just received by the late arrivals from France, for sale by a 14 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

## HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10. OBED HUSSEY, feb 10. if

## VALUABLE DURHAM STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber. For particulars see Farmer of May 5th. may 12 S. SANDS.